



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

length arrested, and brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal at Nantes; the recollections of the five thousand captives, whose lives the dying hero had saved, could not save his widow from an unanimous condemnation. The atrocious cruelty of this proceeding, however, excited so much commiseration among the numerous survivors who had been saved by his clemency, that the vehemence of their remonstrances obtained a respite from the judges; during which, the peasants who had protected her little girl sent her to the prison, and the mother had the delight of hearing her infant pray every night and morning at her bedside for her health and deliverance. At length, after a long captivity, she obtained her liberation; her daughter was intrusted with presenting the petition to the court; and even the judges of the Revolutionary Tribunal could not withstand the touching appeal made to them by the little child in behalf of its captive parent.*

THE VICTORS' ACCOUNT OF THE RESULT.—A Committee of the National Convention declares, in their report on the subject,—“We may now say with truth that La Vendee no longer exists. A profound solitude reigns in the country recently occupied by the rebels, you may travel far in those districts without meeting either a living creature or a dwelling; for, with the exception of Cholet, St. Florent, and some little towns, where the number of patriots greatly exceeded that of the Royalists, we have left behind us nothing but ashes and piles of dead.”

This statement, if true, afford a startling clue to the probable number of victims in the Vendean war. If La Vendee was really depopulated to such an extent as here stated, and if it had some forty years after, regained a population of 800,000, we may well suppose from the much larger number of inhabitants at the time of the Revolution and from the terrible havoc on both sides, that nearly, perhaps quite *a million lives* may have been sacrificed.

JUST VIEWS ON THE FISHERY DISPUTE.

The recent misunderstanding between the English and American Governments respecting the fisheries, has called forth in various quarters such views as indicate a most auspicious and still progressive change of public opinion against war-measures for the adjustment of such difficulties. It would seem, that even war-ships, instead of bristling with hostile cannon, are turned into a sort of peaceful ocean-police; for the war-steamer, dispatched by our President more to satisfy popular jealousy, and silence

* A singular accident attended the presenting of this petition. The little girl, who was only six years old, went up to the judges and presented the paper, saying, “Citizens, I am come to ask the pardon of mamma.” Casting their eyes on the paper, they beheld the name of Benchamps, and one of them addressing her, said he would give her the pardon if she would sing one of her best songs, as he knew she had a voice which charmed all the inmates of the prison. Upon this, she sang with a loud voice the words she had heard from sixty thousand men on the field of battle:

“Vive, vive le roi!
A bas la République!”

Had she been a little older, these words would have condemned both herself and her mother, but the simplicity with which they were uttered disarmed their wrath: they smiled, and after some observations on the detestable education which these fanatical Royalists gave to their children, dismissed her with the pardon she desired.

partizan clamor, than to protect our fishermen by any demonstrations of violence, is thus reported by a New Brunswick paper:—

"The Mississippi will be of as much service in protecting the rights of our fishermen, as any English man-of-war. If the matter were left to blustering politicians, and bigoted and besotted editors, such as those who have exhibited so much phrenzy in the columns of some of the New York papers, like the Sun and Times, a reconciliation and understanding would never be brought about. We may mention, as an instance of how correct knowledge of this fishery question may be turned to good account, that the American revenue cutter, which is generally stationed at Eastport, proceeded upon a cruise over the fishery grounds, a week or two since, and the commander found that his chief business was to warn American trespassers off of forbidden ground. He found them, in almost every instance, taking fish within the treaty limits, near the shore, and cautioned them as to the consequences should they be caught. We hope the Mississippi, and indeed the whole of the American Navy, will cruise about our Bays and Harbors. For that matter we would willingly dispense with every vessel sent out by England, and throw ourselves altogether into the hands of "*our enemies*"; for justice would then be meted out by those who would see for themselves to whom it was due. We are gratified to learn that some of our leading citizens have it in contemplation to give the officers of the Mississippi a public reception, in the way of a dinner or rather a ball. This exchange of international courtesies we are proud to see. How much better this, than unkind expressions, and an exchange of hot shot, and spilling of blood."

LETTER OF JOHN MACGREGOR, M. P., TO THE ENGLISH PREMIER, LORD DERBY.—From this document, found in Tait's Magazine, we quote the following extracts, merely premising that the writer is one of the most learned men in England, is very familiar with her whole commercial history, and has been frequently charged by her government with high trusts in various countries:—

"I believe that no wise or sagacious man will deny that, if there are in the world two great countries which, in a social, physical, and commercial point of view, are in a position to do each other the utmost possible good, or the greatest possible mischief, those countries are the two great Anglo-Saxon nations; that is to say, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. I, who at least ought to know the magnitude of the intercourse by sailing-ships and steam-ships, and the immense value of the commerce between Great Britain and America, fear that the recent policy of your lordship's government has put in peril that commerce and intercourse. What would become of Lancashire without American cotton? Where would you raise the £5,000,000, \$25,000,000, of revenue now derived from American tobacco? Where would you employ the weekly lines of steam-ships now plying between Great Britain and the United States? or the fleets of sailing ships which find employment in the trade with the United States? To what markets would you direct the British manufactures now sold to and paid for by the citizens of the United States? Where would end the other countless miseries of a war with that great Anglo-Saxon people? Would it be a consolation to the farmers and protectionists, that such a war might recompense them by shutting out the corn and flour of America? Surely this delusion cannot be entertained, though many believe it to have no small bearing on sending a naval squadron among the fishing-craft of a mighty and justly proud nation.

On the day before Louisburg fell, and General Wolfe gained the battle on the plains of Abraham which gave Canada to England, no British subject, no Anglo-Saxon, possessed a single rod of land within the countries bordering on the rivers, lakes, or the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or north of two small settlements in Nova Scotia, or South of Colonel Oglethorpe's small colony in Georgia, or west of the Alleghany Mountains. Those vast regions extending to the Pacific were then under the sovereignty of the Bourbons of France and Spain. The Anglo-Americans, although highly prosperous, did not then exceed 2,000,000 of inhabitants, who were all settled to the eastward of the Alleghanies, chiefly in small towns on the shores of the Atlantic.

At the present day, the population subject to the Queen of England and the citizens of the United States possess all the vast dominions extending from the islands and shores of the Atlantic to the coast of the Pacific — from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of Mexico — from the Bay of Chesapeake to the Bay of San Francisco — from the estuary of the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Columbia. Since that period they have increased from 2,000,000 to 30,000,000 inhabitants. They have covered the great oceans, and their vast lakes and magnificent rivers, with superb sailing and steamships; they trade with every port of the known world, and to an enormous amount with the United Kingdom. The Anglo-Americans have converted regions of dreary wilderness into smiling corn-fields, green meadows and gay orchards. They have built splendid cities; railways, common roads and canals intersect their vast dominions. They have established their civil and religious liberties on a sure and practical basis; and they have founded great seats of learning, and seminaries and schools, within all their borders. It is only in the British Islands and in the United States that people really enjoy the blessings of freedom. Awful, indeed, in prospect, would be the consequence of any policy which might possibly involve the United Kingdom and the United States of America in the certain calamities of a war! Civilization in America and Europe would for a time be paralyzed; and not only the present generation, but future generations would experience the disastrous results of any interruption of peace and of social and commercial intercourse between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family; who, although they have different governments, are nevertheless bound together by the affinities of descent — by the pride of common historical fame — and by common associations and customs, as one people. Not only are they bound together by the benefits of mutual navigation and commerce, but by the inseparable attractions of speaking the same language, education, and traditional sentiments. The Anglo-Americans and the inhabitants of Great Britain speak the same language, are educated at schools where they are taught the same lessons, trained at firesides where the mothers instil into their children similar morals. They read the same literature, profess generally the same religion, and study and obey the same laws. Until a very late period both nations have had a common history. Therefore, if there be one course of policy more than another which British statesmen or British subjects should advocate, it should be the policy best calculated to maintain peace and friendship between the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

It is no wonder that reflecting men should look with alarm upon the recent measure of your lordship's government, in sending a naval squadron to drive American fishermen from the fishing grounds of British America. I concluded that when the North-Eastern and Oregon boundary questions had been settled, the true policy of the British government ought to have been to place the relations of the British Empire and the United States of America

as nearly as possible on the same commercial and maritime arrangements as if they were still under one great federation. If the United States had remained under British dominion until the present day, their ships and their fishing-craft would freely enjoy our home and colonial coasting-trade, and would have exactly the same freedom of fishing along the shores of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and the Gulf of St. Lawrence as British vessels; while all British shipping would partake of the coasting-trade and fisheries of the United States. That both nations would derive great benefit from such freedom of trading and fishing cannot be denied. Instead, therefore, of rashly sending ships of war, which will probably come into collision with the vessels of the United States, you should, my lord, first attempt to negotiate such a free commercial and maritime arrangement as would I believe, be accepted by the American government.

Before the late Lord Ashburton sailed to America for the purpose of settling the North Eastern boundary dispute, which he so satisfactorily executed, he submitted to Sir Robert Peel some very liberal observations on the maritime and commercial intercourse between her Majesty's subjects and the citizens of the United States. Sir Robert Peel did me the honor of requesting my opinion on Lord Ashburton's suggestions; and I find (having a copy of the same now before me) that the above were the conclusions to which I arrived respecting them. But at that time matters were not sufficiently ripe for Sir Robert Peel doing that which he considered sound international policy. It was necessary for him first to repeal the corn-laws, the taxes on the essential food of man, before he could venture to meddle with the navigation-laws.

It was the early wish of the American government and of Mr. Pitt, who entertained the proposal, that the commercial and maritime intercourse between all the dominions of the British Crown and the United States of America should be placed exactly on the same footing. Under such a system, Great Britain might have enjoyed every possible trading advantage with the United States which it would have been just to possess had they continued under British domination. The trade, navigation, and fisheries, of the United States ought in like manner, to have derived every commercial and maritime advantage which could have been, on the most liberal understanding, obtained from the mother country, without being subject to the incapacities of the Colonial Office, or the mal-administration of colonial governors, to the interference of the British Parliament, or to the absolute exercise of the sovereign prerogative. But the liberal commercial policy proposed by Mr. Pitt, as Chancellor of the Exchequer under the Shelburne administration, and by Mr. Adams on the part of the United States, was defeated by an adverse party in Great Britain, which finally led to the adoption of a counterpart to the British navigation-law by the United States, and which, until lately, was enforced with regard to all British vessels arriving in the United States. But all the relaxations recently made in our navigation laws have been met with perfect reciprocity by the United States.

Now, if the British colonial and coasting-trade and fisheries were fairly opened to American vessels, the coasting-trade and fisheries of the United States would be at once thrown open to British vessels, and which is so much desired by her Majesty's subjects in Canada and New Brunswick. Why not at once take the wise and profitable course, instead of hazarding a war by the irritating and insulting presence of ships of war among the American fishermen? The laws there provide that whatever privileges American vessels enjoy in other countries, the vessels of those countries will enjoy in American ports and seas. England does not ruin Scotland, nor the latter England, although the coasting-trade and fisheries are com-

mon to both; and British subjects, so far from being injured, would be greatly benefited, if the coaling trade and fisheries of the British dominions and of the United States were rendered freely common to the inhabitants of both countries.

A wise administration wou'd not only follow the example of the governments of Sir Robert Peel and of Lord John Russel—the policy of Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston—towards the United States of America, but would endeavor at the same time to negotiate in the honest and respectful, the friendly and sound way, which I have pointed out, with the cabinet of Washington, and endeavor to remove every political and commercial impediment between the United States and the British Colonies in North America and the West Indies. Let all American vessels fish freely on the shores of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, if all fish and oils, taken and cured by British subjects, shall be admitted free of duty in the United States. Those who know anything of vessels of war coming into collision with fishing or trading craft, know also the risk of seizing such vessels without defining correctly how far they are trespassers; and in the event of one drop of the blood of an American citizen being shed, the peace of the United Kingdom and the United States would be perilled, and the greatest reciprocal calamity and commercial as well as financial loss would follow.

These observations, are in striking coincidence with those of Mr. Benton which we gave in a late number. Such views, put forth by such able veteran statesmen of different countries are full of hope for the world's future peace.

PETITIONS TO CONGRESS.—We would call the special attention of our friends in every place to what is said on this subject on page 199. Please turn to it at once, and take prompt and efficient steps in execution of the request there made.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS.—We ought perhaps to remind our friends, that the time for the payment of annual subscription, whether as members of our society or otherwise, is in the month of December. We hope none of them will want to be called on in person, and that all will bear in mind how much their aid is needed.

OUR OWN OPERATIONS.—We have no space to report in this No. and are obliged to defer our usual acknowledgment of receipts.

TERMS.—Advocate of Peace, monthly, 16 pp. one vol. in two years; \$1.00 in advance.

Book of Peace, 12 mo., 606 pp., \$1.00 Tracts, unbound, at 12 pp. for a cent. Upham on Peace, 25	Hancock on Peace, 19 Dymond on War, 25 Peace Manual, paper covers, 19—cloth, 25
--	---

Jay's Review of Mexican War, cloth, 50c; paper covers, 30c. Livermore do. A very liberal discount for re-sale, or gratuitous distribution.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY'S OFFICE, 21 Cornhill, Boston. **GEORGE C. BECKWITH**, Corresponding Secretary; WM. C. BROWN, Office Agent.

POSTAGE.—In advance through Massachusetts, $\frac{3}{4}$ cents a quarter, or 3 cents a year; elsewhere in the United States, double this.